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PROHIBITS WINE MESS ON SHIPS

Sec. Daniels Bars Liquor
From Tables of Officers.

Report of Surgeon General Putting
Ban on System Sanctioned
by Department Head.

Washington, April 5.—Absolute prohibition will prevail in the United States Navy after July 1, next.

Secretary Daniels tonight made public a sweeping order, which not only will abolish the traditional "wine mess" of the officers but will bar all alcoholic liquors from every ship and shore station of navy. This order constituting one of the most notable victories ever won by the prohibition forces, was issued upon the recommendation of Surgeon General Bralsted. It was brief to the point.

"The use or introduction for drinking purposes of alcoholic liquors on board any naval vessel, or within any navy yard or station is strictly prohibited, and commanding officers will be held directly responsible for the enforcement of this order."

In a statement issued tonight Secretary Daniels said:

"I am in hearty agreement with the views expressed by the Surgeon General in his report accompanying the recommendation. There should not be on ship board with reference to intoxicants, one rule for officers and another and different rule for the enlisted personnel. The saddest hour in my life is when an officer or enlisted man must be punished for intoxication. During the past week it has been my painful duty to approve a court martial for dismissal from the service of an officer for intoxication. He told me that he had never tasted intoxicant drink until he did so in the wine mess on the cruise. Others who have been disciplined for drinking to excess, have made similar statements to me.

"Officers are now commissioned at the early age of 22 years. Has the Government a right to permit this temptation which too often destroys the highest usefulness of young officers? I think not. If there is one profession more than any other that calls for a clear head and a steady hand, it is the naval profession. Experience has shown the wisdom of having no intoxicants on our ships for the young men, who enlist.

"I believe experience has demonstrated that a uniform rule should prevail in the navy for all who enlist in the service, from the highest rank to the youngest enlisted man or officer, who comes into the service and that abolition of the wine mess, will be justified."

The new order will replace that section of the naval instructions which permits the formation of wine messes. This provision reads:

"Wardroom officers may form a wine mess of which all commissioned and warrant officers attached to the ship may become members, upon the payment of mess entrance fee; but no officer shall be required to become a member thereof. Suitable locker room for wine mess stores shall be provided when fitting a ship for sea."

While admitting that the old regulation conforms to the letter of the laws, Surgeon General Bralsted in his letter to Secretary Daniels declared "It may be an open question how far it fulfills those laws in spirit." He explained that the use of alcoholic stimulants, "was inherited with many outworn customs at the very birth of the American Navy," and reviewing legislation on the subject he observed, "It must be clear that Congress has plainly not the stamp of disapproval upon the use of intoxicants by persons in the navy and military services."

"As matters stand today," wrote the Surgeon General, "an enlisted man is very properly subjected to severe disciplinary measures if wine or beer is found in his possession on shipboard, yet the same man is constantly aware of the free use of alcoholic liquors on board ship which is officially permitted to officers and the too frequent derelictions which occur among them in consequence. The prohibition of alcohol to the men

has rendered alcoholism among them almost a negligible quantity.

"Surely the officers should be in all respects, models for the enlisted men in duty habits and deportment, and the example of officers drinking aboard ship, as fostered by the wine mess and the numerous courts martial of officers for drunkenness and the effects of alcohol, are destructive of discipline and morale and had for enlisted men and detrimental to the reputation and good name of the service. The navy is comparable in many respects to a great business organization, but no efficient corporation in civil life would tolerate such a condition of affairs.

Declaring that restrictive measures already enforced meet with public approval and are based upon sound physiological principles, the Surgeon General asked the question, "Why, then, are they effective for a part of the personnel only, instead of applying with equal force to the whole?"

Ohio County Fiscal Court.

Ohio County Fiscal Court met in regular session Tuesday with all the magistrates present and Judge Jno. H. Wilson presiding. A great deal of routine business has been disposed of during the session, besides the troublesome road-working problem which has given this and former courts in Ohio county so much concern. An attempt was made last Saturday to let contracts for working all of the roads in the county, in the various districts, but it was found that at least 90 per cent of the bids were too high for the amount of money which had been appropriated for this purpose. The bids were set aside and the following order, which is self explanatory, entered with unanimous vote of the court:

As much as the major portion of the bids for working the various sections of roads has been rejected, on motion of Esq. B. F. Rice and seconded by Esq. Wilson Smith, it is ordered and directed that the various sums heretofore set apart for work on the roads and bridges to various Magisterial districts be used by county road engineer and his helpers in their respective precincts, with the advice of the magistrates in the different magisterial districts in such manner as they deem best for the successful care of the roads and bridges of the county, and they are directed to have said roads worked either by contract for one or more of said sections, or all of the said sections in any one voting precinct; but they are to have said roads worked by sections for the purpose of keeping an itemized account of the cost of maintenance of all the roads and bridges in the various sections heretofore laid out. If they believe they can work said roads more successfully by employing hands, teams, and so forth, than by contract, they are also directed to do so and likewise keep an itemized account of each and every section.

They are also directed to begin work as soon as it is possible so to do, taking into consideration the condition of the roads and the amount of assistance they can employ or contracts procure; paying attention to those roads which are in the worst condition first, and so on until all shall have been worked.

They are ordered and directed to grade and fitch to the line of said roads as soon as possible and to keep them surfaced the remainder of the year by the use of the split-log-drag, or some modification thereof, under the direction of the county road engineer and his assistants.

It is further ordered that each of the helpers in the respective voting precincts report to the Court by May first, the number of bridges in their respective voting precincts together with the length and width thereof, and the kind of bridges and culverts and their condition.

Pursuant for the work above set out shall be made by the county road engineer as heretofore, upon receipt properly made out and signed by the party performing the service or furnishing material and the helper ordering the work done or material furnished, on the second Monday in May, 1914, and second Monday in each month thereafter.

The court will likely conclude the business before it today and adjourn. The members have been giving close and intelligent attention to the various and difficult questions and have proven themselves good guardians of the interests of the county.

Don't fail to see and hear the Chas. Concert Company at college hall tonight.

NEW TARIFF RANK FAILURE

Customs Receipts Fall Off
\$25,000,000.

While Our Goods Sent Abroad
Decreased Over \$500,-
000,000.

Washington, April 8.—The first half year's record of the new tariff law presents a spectacle of falling revenues, increased deficits, reducing industrial activity and smaller exportation of manufactures. The new law ended its first six months' record at the close of business April 3, and reports of yesterday's treasury receipts tell the story of the full period so far as relates to revenue, while other official reports just issued cover in detail the commercial operations of five months and furnish a basis for an estimate as to the sixth month of the period.

The actual figures for the six months show a fall of more than \$25,000,000 in customs receipts when compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year. Not a single month in the entire period shows a large receipts from customs as that of the corresponding month of the preceding year, when the Payne-Adams law was in operation, and in but one of the five months, for which details of imports are available, are the imports of manufactured materials as large as in the corresponding month of the previous year.

The attempt to sharpen the wits of manufacturers by whetting them against the wits of the rest of the world does not seem to have been a success thus far, as the five months' period shows not only a fall in the importation of the materials which they must use, but also a large fall in the exports of their products. Nor do the reports from the sixth month suggest any material improvement in this particular.

The customs receipts of March, the sixth month of the period, which are in some degree an index of actual imports, are no larger than those of March of the preceding year, and when it is considered that much of the receipts of that month in the current year came from sugar imported in earlier months and awaiting the reduced rates which began with March, there seems no reason to expect any material improvement in the general imports of the month.

For the five months the imports of raw materials amount to but \$253,000,000, against \$280,000,000 in the same months of the preceding year, and those of manufacturing are but \$122,500,000, against \$149,500,000 in the preceding year.

Meantime the export receipts are equally bad, so far as relates to forcing American manufactures into foreign markets "in competition with the wits of the world."

The official record of the five months ended with February, 1914, shows but \$295,500,000 worth of finished manufactures exported against \$315,750,000 exported in the same months of the preceding year and of manufactures for further use in manufacturing, \$149,000,000 against \$162,000,000 in the corresponding period last year.

To one feature of the record the friends of the law point with pride, namely an increase in the importation of manufactures, which show for the five months under the new law \$153,000,000 against \$133,500,000 in the same months last year.

That the attempt to sharpen the wits of Europe's manufacturers by opening the doors for the admission of manufactures from abroad free of duty or at reduced rates has resulted in a slowing down of production at home is evidenced by both the import and export figures.

The manufacturing material import has decreased 12 1-2 per cent measured by the total values, while nearly every article in the list shows decreased quantities imported.

The evidence of a slowing down in manufactures produced is equally apparent, the value of manufactures exported having declined about 7 per cent in the five months, compared with the same months of last year, and showing little evidences of im-

provement in the sixth month, for which partial figures are reported.

As to the increased food supply promised from the removal of duties the beef imported in the five months was only 67,000,000 pounds and the reports for the six months indicate that the total for the full half year will amount to considerably less than one point per capita for the half year's meat supply of the people of the United States. The quantity of potatoes imported duty free under the new law has been only a little more than 2,000,000 bushels and of corn 8,333,000 bushels in the full five months for which a record is at hand.

Gen. Coxey Makes Speech to Army

New York, April 5.—"General" J. S. Coxey, of "Coxey's Army" fame, addressed a small mass meeting of the unemployed here today and elicited from them an enthusiastic pledge to march from New York to Washington starting about May 1, as part of Coxey's new army he is organizing to call upon Congress on May 16 to present demands on behalf of the idle.

Coxey approved the spirit of the Industrial Workers of the World, but he frowned upon suggestions shouted from his audience that the marchers seize the good things of life en route to the national capital.

"What we want is to get the law on our side," he said.

Wilson Man Defeated.

Patterson, N. J., April 7.—Republicans gained and Democrats lost a seat in the House of Representatives today as the result of a special election in the Seventh New Jersey District.

Dow H. Drukker, a contractor of Passaic, was elected Congressman to succeed the late Robert L. Bremner, by more than 5,000 plurality over James J. O'Byrne, a Democrat, personally endorsed by President Wilson and aided by some of the foremost campaign speakers at the call of the Administration.

Figures compiled by the Republican county campaign committee gave the total vote, with two out of 112 election districts missing, as follows: Drukker (Republican), 10,649; O'Byrne (Democrat), 5,143; Demarest (Socialist), 5,118; Whitehead (Progressive), estimated 600. Drukker made his fight on a platform opposed to the legislation wrought by the Wilson Administration, while O'Byrne called upon the voters of the district to send him to Congress as a token of their approval of the President's policies.

Leading Democrats, however, refused to accept the result of the election as a repudiation of New Jersey's first citizen. They declared that the reapportionment of 1912, which divorced Passaic County from Sussex and Bergen Counties, and placed it in a congressional district by itself, left a normal Republican plurality. Altho Congressman Bremner, a Democrat was elected by this new district, the Democrats tonight asserted that his success was a personal one.

Frederick W. Vanhorne, chairman of the Republican County Committee, said tonight:

"There is no doubt about the fact that this campaign was waged upon the important questions raised by the national Administration. This fact was forcibly presented by Senators James and Lewis in their speeches in the district last night, and they laid great stress upon that fact."

Miss Rowan's Will Probated.

The will of Miss Anna Rowan was probated in Judge Wilson's court Monday. She gives practically all her estate, probably worth \$75,000, to her nephews, J. Roy Cox, R. P. Cox, and nieces, Lula A. Cox and Bessie Cox Smith.

A few minor bequests are made to other relatives. The will was written May 18, 1899 and witnessed by J. K. Shaver, Mary E. King and Dr. A. W. Crowe. A codicil was attached to the will bearing date March 14, 1914, about two weeks before her death. It was witnessed by Vasey Atcherson and G. M. Hipsley.

A Card to The Public.

I have sold my interest in the firm of Likens & Aetion to my partner, M. T. Likens, and I am glad to say to my many friends that I have united and mingled with in a social as well as a business way, that I am very thankful to you for your kind favors of the past, and will say in behalf of my partner that he has and will appreciate your kind patronage as I have. A. C. AUTON.

UNDERWOOD DEFEATS HOBSON

End of Bitter Fight in
Alabama.

Prohibition Question Raised by
Hobson Did Not Win
For Him.

Birmingham, Ala., April 6.—Underwood's victory at the primary today marked the close of the most bitter and spiritual political fight ever staged in Alabama. The Democratic nomination is equivalent to election.

The fight has aroused much interest, both within the State and outside. This is due to the prominence of both candidates and the issues involved. This was the first primary held in Alabama under the new direct election of Senators law.

National party leaders and even the Democratic Administration have been assisting Underwood in his campaign. His defeat would have been the repudiation of the tariff law, of which he was the author, by the people of his own State. Underwood made his campaign chiefly on his past record in Congress, drawing particular attention to his tariff work.

Hobson made his stand almost entirely on the prohibition question, with a side issue of attacks on Underwood, charging that the latter was "a tool of the liquor interests and an emissary of Wall Street," and directing attention to the contribution of Thomas F. Ryan to Underwood's campaign fund when Underwood was seeking the presidential nomination in 1912.

Had Hobson been able to control the entire prohibition sentiment in the State, according to close students of Alabama politics, he would have had an easy majority, as fifty-nine out of the sixty-seven counties are "dry" under the local option law. Underwood's attacks on Hobson have centered on the latter's absence from the House and the refutation of Hobson's charges that Underwood was in league with Wall St., and the liquor interests.

Safe Blowing Doomed.

The death knell of safe blowing as a "profession" has been sounded. The quick-witted, nimble-fingered "gentleman burglar," proficient in the use of explosives, to whom apparently the strongest and most up-to-date safe is an easy prey, may find himself compelled to turn his wits to other ends than that of safe blowing, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. For safe blowing will be well-nigh impossible in the near future. This not because city, State and Federal police have devised any new and more effective methods of capturing the silk-hatted brisands. The authorities doing their best are apparently no match for the ingenious safe blower.

Strangely enough this war of science upon the safe blower has not started in the United States where applied sciences and mechanics have reached a greater height than any other country on earth. It is from Germany that the new method of combating the safe blower comes. The Krupps, the world-famous manufacturers of ammunition and war implements have set their chemists and engineers to work compounding a material strong enough to resist the largest quantity of explosives that the safe blower can carry with him and the best boring tools.

For months the chemists and engineers of the Krupps have been at work steadily and quietly making experiments. Now they announce that such material has at last been produced. This new material is especially suitable for the manufacture of safes that will really be safe in spite of all that the cleverest burglars and safe crackers may attempt to do to them.

The material will not allow itself to be readily fused or penetrated by the oxyhydrogen or oxyacetylene burners now used by safeblowers. The material is a variety of cast steel, is extremely hard and so great are its resisting powers that it will withstand the best boring tools and come out none the worse for the onslaught made on it by the most ex-

pert safe cracker, the scientists assert. Thus its security against mechanical forcing is assured.

To illustrate further the enormous strength of this new material the German scientists say that to make a hole 8.2 inches in a plate of this material 1.6 inch thick, with the oxyacetylene burner the safe cracker would be required to put in from six to fourteen hours' time and from 2,500 to 3,700 gallons of acetylene and from 2,700 to 4,550 gallons of oxygen would also be required.

The average safeblower can never have much time at his disposal. Nor is he ever in a position to supply himself with so much gas. A single steel cylinder in which compressed gases are transported contains about 1,400 gallons of uncompressed gas and weighs about 150 pounds. The burglar would have to have four such cylinders at the lowest to effect an opening into the safe. The transportation of so many cylinders and the other apparatus needed is a task so staggering that even the boldest safe cracker would not undertake it.

Ohio County Boy Honored.

"Mr. R. A. Foster, of Marion, Ky., won the annual Patterson oratorical contest which was held in the chapel last Thursday night.

Mr. Foster ushered in a new and practical thought by presenting to the audience, "The Making of Men," which deals chiefly with attainments open to the college professor and student. The subject was well prepared and delivered in as pleasing a manner.

Mr. Maron Robert McCauley, of Louisville, Ky., who spoke about "Joan of Arc," was awarded second place. Mr. McCauley, who was prior to this collegiate year, a student at the University of Iowa, delivered an excellent speech and promises to become a forcible speaker.

It can be truly said that this contest was the best ever held at State. All the speeches were excellent and the audience was at a loss to know who would win. After the judges had rendered the decision the society medal was presented by Dr. Patterson, with complimentary remarks concerning the work of the society."

The above is taken from the Idea, the State University paper at Lexington and reaches us through the kindness of our old friend Herbert Felix. Young Mr. Foster, who is mentioned as having won the Patterson medal in oratory is an Ohio county boy. He is the son of Mr. Joseph Foster and was born on a farm in the No Creek neighborhood about 3 miles North of Hartford. His father moved to Crittenden county before he was grown and was then living near Beaver Dam. We are always glad to note the success of an Ohio county boy, and evidently young Foster is made of the proper material and will continue to honor his native county.

More About the Split Drag.

Cromwell, Ky., April 6.—Mr. Editor.—As the roads were let out the fourth to be worked with split log drag, and as Mr. Taylor's description of drag was different to any I had seen thought I would correct what I believe to be a mistake in his construction. His description was all right except he set his pieces on edge or nearly so, while all the descriptions I have seen say to lay split logs flat on ground.

One man said to let front piece extend about fourteen inches to the left. I think that is a good idea as it will make the pieces track when run at right angles. Also to bolt a piece of iron about four feet long on left hand end of front piece. Piece of wagon tire would be good. One said put the pieces about three feet apart. All said put planks on drag for the driver to ride on.

The roads were let out to be worked in job lots here the fourth. The people so far as I heard them express themselves thought the court did not want to allow enough for working roads but I am afraid they will think different about tax paying time. I think the court did its duty and the best it could under the circumstances. I thought the cost rather high, though may be mistaken. It was a new thing and no one knew what the cost or the inspection would be, so all, I thought, tried to keep on safe side.

If court accepts bids it should require each contractor to keep an expense account so that next time the people will not be so ignorant as to what to bid.

C. Y. ALLEN.

TROOPS GUARD ITS GOLD.

Every Night the Bank of England Has a Military Display.

For 120 years a company of guardsmen in charge of an officer marched every evening from the Chislen or the Wellington barracks to the Bank of England. For the last few years, owing to the great increase of street traffic, the soldiers have gone by the underground railway, and nowadays the nightly guard is drawn from the troops stationed in the Tower of London.

In the visitor to London waits by the Bank every evening at half past 6 o'clock he will see about thirty men in the charge of a lieutenant and two sergeants marching in parade dress with fixed bayonets and loaded ammunition belts. These are the only troops that may march through the city of London with fixed bayonets.

The men themselves like this duty. When they march back to quarters, about 7 o'clock in the morning, they may do as they please for the rest of the day, and they receive an extra shilling a day from the bank managers. Each man also has a pair of black bladders wherein to wrap himself while he waits for his turn to go on guard, and in winter his dress is lighted for them. They have generous refreshments provided for them, and the officer in command has a dinner for himself and two friends.

In the daytime another curious survival of the past is to be observed. Although detectives guard all the doors, the old-fashioned handles are also paid for the service. From the standpoint of efficiency, these officials are very much in the way, but as long as the Bank of England has been in existence the handles have been paid for. Consequently the handles are allowed to remain.

The custom of providing a little garret for the bank dates back to 1780, when an attack was made upon the bank by a mob during the Gordon riots. Picturesquely described in "Barbaric Rides," it is said that in the night that ensued between the rioters and the clerks of the bank the latter loaded their metal inkpots for ammunition after their supply of bullets had given out.—Youth's Companion.

HAZARDOUS MAIL ROUTES.

Postmen in Some Countries Are Never Sure of Their Lives.

The camel postman in the Sahara knows any other—that is, if he has a family he's anxious to live for or baggage to be leading a care-free bachelor existence, for he needs all the nerve that he can possibly summon on every trip that he makes, for the wild tribes regard him as their particular prey, and he never does know when he starts out whether or not he is going to reach his destination.

Neither has the postman in some parts of Switzerland the safest job in the world. In fact, in several places in that country it is considered just about the most dangerous profession that a man can enter.

There are some of the postoffices situated at a height of 7,000 feet. There is even a letter box at the summit of Mount Everest, which is nearly 10,000 feet above the sea level. Here all sorts of disastrous things have happened to unfortunate carriers of mail. Three have been crushed to death by avalanches and a large number swooped down upon and killed by fierce eagles.

When in India the postman always has to be on the lookout for snakes. It is claimed that within the last year 150 were killed by snake bites and twenty-seven eaten by tigers.

Worse, isn't it, when in this country the business of being a postman seems almost the most harmless and least dangerous of any a man could pick out? In parts of Siberia they have only one small delivery a year, while in the province of China they have no regular delivery or regular postman.—Chicago Tribune.

Primrose Cures.

The primrose of old was credited with a medicinal as well as a superstitious value. Even now in some country parts of England a decoction of primrose leaves is supposed to restore a failing memory, and in 1654, when Christopher wrote his "London Dispensary," the primrose was regarded as an almost universal panacea, curing "headaches, falling sickness, palsies, etc." and something "the brain, senses and memory exceedingly." And even the healthy did not disdain to eat it. The primrose patty was once a popular London delicacy.—London Standard.

"Pleased to Meet You."

"The Americans have a polite habit of saying 'pleased to meet you' to a new acquaintance. 'Pleased to meet you' is a word which upon what the pleasantest test, or how they know that it is a pleasure, or why an ordinary word should be used in the first place? It is a very disagreeable, should be pronounced at sight to be pleasant. I never been able to understand it.—London Saturday Review.

Taking Their Turn.

"A policeman beside this 'pleased to meet you' 'I'm new here' 'I can't keep people from testing their wits' 'No, but I can keep 'em in line'—London City Record.

So It Is.

"There is no more anything sleep? 'No, course not, child. What put that idea in your head?' 'Well, it's always yawning.'—Baltimore American.

HIS FOOLHARDY FEAT.

A Nerve Trying Climb Up the Face of a Steep Precipice.

In his book, "Trailing and Camping in Alaska," A. M. Powell, a government surveyor, tells how one of his party was led into a most hazardous predicament. He says:

We landed on a grassy bank at the foot of a precipitous mountain spur. After supper one of the trio tried to climb to a ledge of white spar that could be plainly seen from the camp. After an hour's hard work he reached the ledge, but it proved disappointing. He then saw that he could not descend without eyes in his toes. If he could ascend a few hundred feet he might lower himself down a draw by the help of scattering alder brush. He spent another hour in getting to that place only to discover a precipice in the path he had expected to descend.

There was another chance left: he might climb to the top of the spur far above. No living man could have clung to the face of that precipice a minute if it had not been for the moss that was rooted in the small crevices.

He continued climbing until about 10 o'clock, when he paused to look down on the campfire and the water, more than a thousand feet below him. He felt a sickness come over him, so he turned his gaze to the rock wall, a foot from his face.

When near the summit he found himself face to face with a perpendicular wall about twelve feet high. There appeared to be a small bench on top of this wall, on which he might rest if he could reach it. He sat for a few moments on a large rock that lay at the foot of the wall; then with his knife he cut niches for finger and toe holds. Holding on by these he climbed up and dug a sort of trench through the moss on the rim above, through which he might draw his body. Then he descended to the rock for a long rest before making the final effort.

He finally nerved himself to the task, put his fingers in the niches and drew himself from the rock which, with the pressure of the departing foot, slid goodby and went bumping down, down, down. The man was left clinging to his niches—hope and life above, sure death below.

Big drops of sweat stood on his forehead as he steadily worked up, up, and held with one hand while he dug the other into the moss above. Half of his body finally rested on the edge, while the other half hung in space without a foothold. It seemed impossible to move from that position until he saw an alder stem, an inch in diameter, that had grown on the little flat bench. He tried its strength. It enabled him to pull himself up and lie on the narrow bed of moss, where he thought of friends far away and his own folly.

There was but one way out and that was along a six inch shelf about 100 feet to the westward that ended on the sloping ridge. Along this a man could edge his body by holding on to the jagged places in the rock wall. He took off his shoes and set off along that sloping path, but he had to be careful not to look down from his dizzy height to the distant campfire.

The feat was accomplished safely and a thankful mortal lay on the green, grassy ridge in complete collapse. His aneroid barometer recorded 2,140 feet above the sea, and his watch told him that it was halfpast 12 in the morning.

The English Breakfast.

England has known many changes during recent years. Caste lines have been obliterated, the silk hat is no longer an object of reverential worship, actors have been knighted and hands introduced into restaurants. But the breakfast table is the last ditch of British conservatism. The Englishman eats bacon and eggs 365 mornings in the year and welcomes leap year because it enables him to indulge in that delightful dish 366 times. The monarchy may be abolished and the house of lords deprived of its prerogative, but the English breakfast will remain as it was in the days of the conqueror.—New York Herald.

That Elusive Gray Hair.

"What makes me really mad," said the woman, "is to spend minutes, maybe hours, trying to get hold of a white hair that shows up on my head like a dazzling light, yet which is tantalizingly elusive when I try to catch it, and then when I do finally separate it from the brown hair and give it a vigorous pull, to find that I have snatched out a good brown hair and left the white one still shinning!"—New York Times.

A Long Stay.

Belle Passay—I'm tired of being pursued for my money. I'm going to the country and pose as a poor girl and wait for the first man who offers himself. Blanche hair—Well, you stand the country in summer well enough, but you'll find the winters just horrid.—Freck.

A Community of Interest.

"Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Green seem to have little to do but talk across the fence."

"Yes, they have plenty to talk about. Mrs. Brown has just come out of the hospital and Mrs. Green thinks of going."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Tactful.

Dolson had just bought a new type writing machine.

"Now, what color ribbon do you want for this machine?" asked the salesman.

"Oh, black, by all means!" said Dolson.

"You see, my typewriter is a wild owl."—Judge.

If that fears not the future can enjoy the present.

AMAZONS OF THE ALPS.

Big and Brawny, They Do the Roughest Kind of Heavy Work.

On the mountainous slopes of the Barlencechell district of the Alps there is a curious race of powerfully built people. For some reason best known to themselves they build their dwellings in spots inaccessible to ordinary mortals. The people of the neighboring valleys are quite a different class of beings and are looked upon as weaklings, which they certainly are compared with the sturdy men and women who ascend the steep and rugged roads leading to primitive cottages. The men are rough of men and hoist a physique that is extraordinary, but they are not so remarkable as the women, who may be described as peaceful Amazons.

Most marked is the difference between the women who live in this portion of Italy and the French ones whose home is but a few miles away in the valley of the Isere, between Champery and Modane. The latter are ordinary peasant women, but the former attract the attention of the visitor immediately by reason of their size, strength and powers of endurance.

There are several types of women in this district of the infrequent Alps. Dark complexions suggestive of southern Italy, brunettes and blonds may be seen working side by side. All, however, are tall, well built and muscular. The work these women are capable of and which they do cheerfully is enough to terrify any average laborer in the British Isles. It is not a little gentle farming or milking or anything that can be done with comparative ease, but hard, laborious work of all kinds, requiring much physical strength and sustained effort.

To see women carrying loads of a hundredweight and more for miles along rough roads and up steep inclines is quite common, and that a stranger should comment upon the feat is to them incomprehensible. They have been accustomed to work since the days of their girlhood and cannot imagine the delicate ladies of the big towns.—London Standard.

SKOBELEV, THE MADCAP.

Millet Thought Him Almost a Reincarnation of Napoleon.

A few days before he sailed for Europe on the trip which ended with his death on the Titanic, Frank D. Millet said to a friend in his studio: "Skobeleff! How well I remember him! We used to call him the Madcap. That was when he swam the Danube against orders, dashed into Plevna without reinforcements and committed other little indiscretions of that sort which only a madman or a genius would attempt."

"Later I came to recognize him as almost a reincarnation of Napoleon. His ambition was literally about the same as Napoleon's. He wanted Russia to conquer the world. I stood with him once on the heights above Constantinople—it was in March, 1878, just before the treaty of San Stefano, when he outlined to me his schemes, which began with the absorption of the Ottoman empire, then extended to a conquest of India and concluded with practical designs on England in Europe."

"It was unbelleverably naïve, and I should have dismissed the talk as the veriest moonshine had I not been a witness during the preceding months to the man's rise from an inferior position, where he was under a cloud, to a lieutenant generalship, with which he had become the hero of the war. He was then the practical man which Russia held on Turkey's throat. He died only a few years later, miserable, wasted, futile. A strange man, a great man; I think the most remarkable man I have ever known."—Richard Barry in Century.

Doubles of Famous Men.

Tennyson, who resembled Dickens, had, despite disparity of years, an almost perfect "double" in Sir Leslie Stephen. Perhaps it is similarity of occupation or interests that breeds resemblance, for Professor Schrader was so like Huxley that even their intimate friend Grant Duff mistook one for the other, and Sir Laurence Alma-Tadema was scarcely distinguishable from his brother artist, Du Maurier. The theory, however, hardly accounts for the ludicrous resemblance of Edmund Yates and the late Shah of Persia.—London Chronicle.

Real Pleasant.

Widowed Father to his ten-year-old daughter—Do you know, Minnie, that your governess is going to get married? Minnie—I'm so glad to get rid of the hateful thing. I was afraid she was never going to leave us. Why is she going to marry? Widowed Father—Me.—London Telegraph.

Just Accident.

"I don't see what claim you have for this accident insurance," said the agent. "You were thrown out of a wagon, I admit, but, on your own statement, you were not hurt."

"Well, wasn't it by the merest accident I escaped injury?" suggested the claimant.—Freck.

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Good Citizenship.

(Contributed.)

How can we get it? It's a big question but it ought to be solved in

some way, but how? There is one thing certain that there will have to be some effort made by some one. No, not by just some one, but by every one who desires it.

It can not be done by permitting boys to associate with the class of people that are now most assiduous in cultivating their friendship. Good citizens are not made in pool rooms, saloons and around flivver stables. There is something wrong.

The movement to bring the boy and his father together more is a good one and will help, but too often the father is not what he should be so that does not help much. The church will tell you that its influence is all powerful and it does much good but it will fall without other aid.

Then what is necessary? Good homes and good schools. If the parents of this country can see that it is up to them to start the child out right much good will be accomplished but coupled with the school—schools such as we should have—we can have such an influence for good on this present day boy that the future will be better than it is to-day.

The teacher, a factor more potent than any other except possibly the mother, can do more toward the up-building of the citizenship of this country than any other. That is, if he is the real teacher. If there could be such an awakening as would unite the church, the parents, the teacher and all good citizens in one common cause it could be accomplished.

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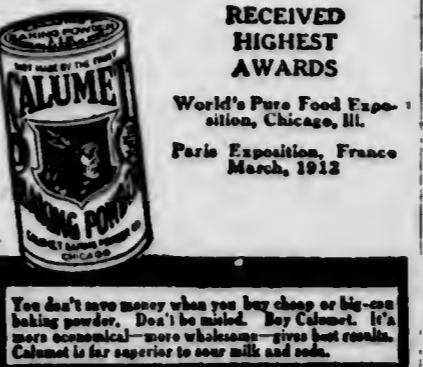
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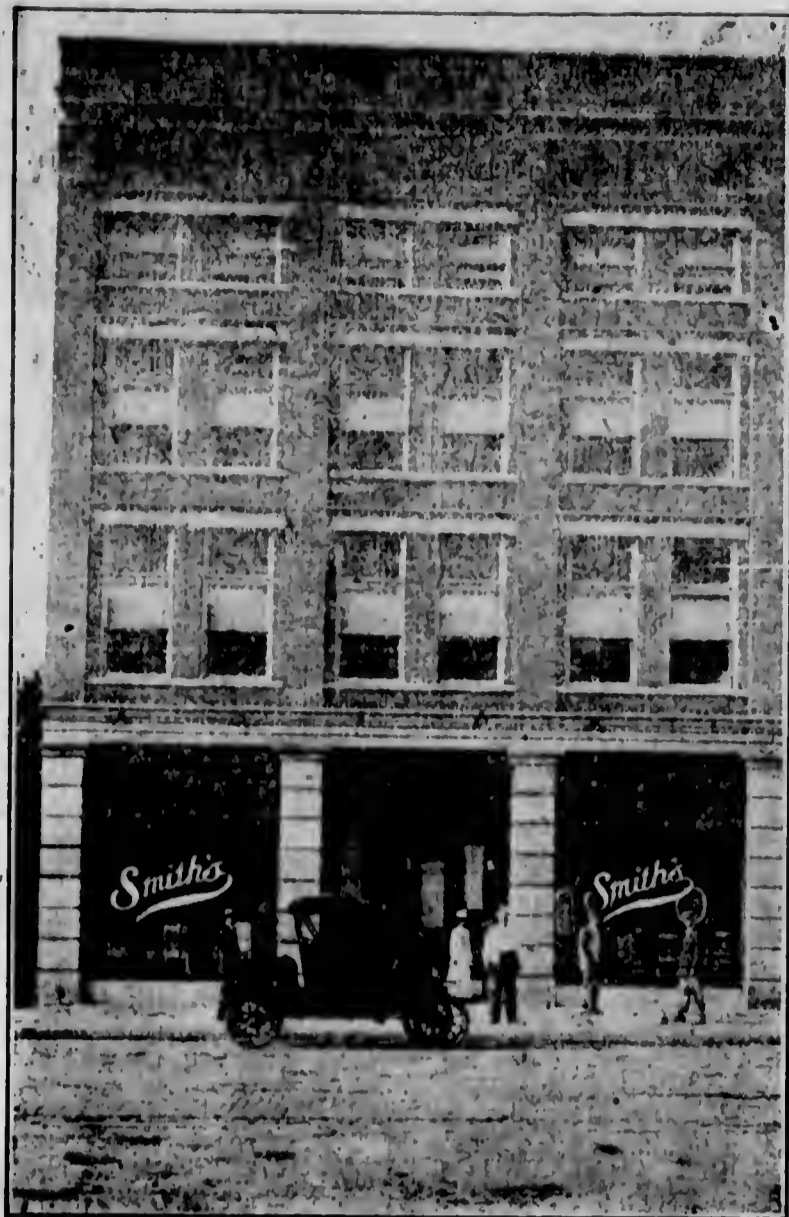
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(Mention The Republican)

The Seed Bed.

By Dr. W. E. Taylor, Director Soil Culture Dept., Deere & Co., Moline, Illinois.

Primarily I want to impress upon the mind of the farmer the fact that good farming involves at least four essential features all of equal importance and all interdependent, and a neglect of any one of them will be sooner or later reflected in the products of the farm. The four steps or operations are as follows:

- (1) The seed bed.
- (2) The fertility which involves the necessity of stock raising.
- (3) Seed selection and breeding.
- (4) Cultivation and crop management.

We will first consider the seed bed; how it should be made and what it should contain.

The seed-bed is the home of the plant. From the seed beds the plants receive their essential requirements, namely, food, air, water and warmth.

Plant Requirements:—Plant requirements, like those of animals, are essential. The laws of life and development of the plant permit of no repeat, nor will they tolerate radical interference. Plants, like animals, may subsist on a starvation diet and in an unsanitary environment, but under such conditions the growth and production is unprofitable. The best results are obtained only when nature's laws are observed and quantity and quality of everything that enters into the growth of either the plant or the animal are provided.

Air:—Plants require air, and it should not only be accessible to the stalk, branches and leaves but it is absolutely necessary that a sufficient amount be in the seedbed within reach of the plants and roots.

Nature lavishly supplies the plant with an abundance of atmospheric oxygen and carbon above the ground, but it devolves upon man to so make and maintain the seed bed that the parts of the plant below the surface will also have an abundance of free oxygen.

Soil is composed of crystals and particles of disintegrated rock containing chemical elements. The irregular surfaces of the particles do not permit them to come in close contact with each other. The intervening spaces are equal in volume to the particles of soil, that is, approximately fifty per cent of the volume of the average soil is air spaces. These spaces are intended for the circulation of air and the passage of minute roots. Oxygen enters the soil in various ways and is utilized by the plant roots, and through the same air spaces carbonic acid gas and other noxious gases pass out. If from any cause the ground is sealed up, if the air spaces are clogged either by water or silt, the plant suffers from two things, namely, auto intoxication, caused by the presence of poisonous gases and smothering, on account of the absence of atmospheric oxygen. Plants in this respect are not unlike animals, for if a man or an animal is placed in a closed room where noxious exhalations are breathed and fresh air is not admitted, the man or animal perishes. Common reasoning should teach us how to rectify the condition, but too often we do not reason; we are content to blame nature's elements or attribute the deficient harvest to lack of fertility of the soil.

Too much water in the seed bed may be the cause. The water line or sheet water may be so near the surface that the surface soil is constantly saturated with water, or a hard pan may exist preventing the percolation of water to the deeper subsoils, thereby holding it in the seed bed. In either case the surface water should be removed.

Drainage:—Drain tile is a most effective remedy. If, however, the texture of the soil is of such a nature that a free subsurface flow is permitted, ditching will serve the purpose as well as tile. The benefits of the drainage are:

- (1) The removal of surface water between the plane of the tile and the surface of the ground.
- (2) Physical improvements of the soil, rendering it porous and mellow.
- (3) The admission of atmospheric oxygen and carrying off heavy noxious gases.
- (4) Rendering the soil several degrees warmer than undrained ground.
- (5) Increasing the water absorbing qualities, thereby storing more water in the deeper subsoils.
- (6) Preventing the washing away of soils and soil fertility.
- (7) Destroying hard pans.

While drain tile and ditches are splendid means of preventing the seed bed, we are mindful of the fact that all farmers cannot resort to these expedients.

Except where soil is soggy, deep plowing and deep tillage are nearly as beneficial as drainage. If the subsoil is loose, rendering the subsoil free, deep plowing is more desirable than tile, especially in sections where the rainfall is abnormally low.

Water:—It is hardly necessary to state that plants require water, not in minute but in very substantial quantities. It requires about three hundred pounds of water to make one pound of dry material or to mature an average acre of corn or grain. It requires from four to six hundred tons of water. The soil water, holding in solution plant food, is carried through the plant, performs its functions and is evaporated through the leaves. Soil moisture together with humus, equalizes in a great measure soil temperatures, dissolves chemical elements and distributes them, and in a great measure contributes to the life and activity of the soil.

Water is found in the soil in three forms, namely:

- (1) Hydrostatic or gravitational.
- (2) Capillary water.
- (3) Hygroscopic or vapor water.

Hydrostatic Water:—Hydrostatic water is the water that falls on the surface in the form of rains or by artificial irrigation. If this water exists in excessive amounts and percolates slowly, saturating the soil to the extent of filling the air spaces between the particles of soil for a protracted period, thereby driving out the air, it works illaster to the crop. If, however, the ground is of good tilth, and the seed bed is deep and free from hard pan, the downward movement is sufficiently rapid to prevent smothering of the plant. If a hard pan exists, which is rarely the case where deep plowing is practiced, but is usually found where the practice is to plow shallow, the soil remains saturated, rendering it cold, sour and lifeless. Deep plowing and subsoiling where it is needed, are usually sufficient to properly take care of ordinary rainfalls.

Capillary Water:—Capillary water is the reverse of hydrostatic water in its movements. Water is stored in the deeper subsoils and by the process of attraction it moves upward, passing from soil particle to soil particle, enveloping each with a film of moisture until the surface is reached. This water dissolves plant food elements and distributes them. It also forms chemical combinations, making plant food compounds and holds them in solution until they are utilized by the plant. The root hairs, or food and water gatherers pass between the soil particles throwing out their minute tentacles which wrap around the particles of soil absorbing by the process of osmosis nourishment and sending it through the plant arteries performing its functions of life and growth.

It is needless to say to the observing farmer that this process is not carried on in saturated soil, for but few farmers have not observed the absence of a crop where water has stood or the ground has been completely saturated for any considerable length of time.

Hygroscopic Water:—Hygroscopic water is the moisture that is found on soil particles but is not subject to movement either by gravity or by capillary attraction. More or less moisture exists in the air, and as the air enters the soil the moisture adheres to the particles. This water probably plays little or no part in dissolving or distributing plant food, but at the same time it quenches in a measure, the thirst of sun-burned plants in semi-arid regions.

(This article will be continued in next week's issue.)

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

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Hartford Republican.

Entered according to law at the Postoffice at Hartford, Ky., as second class matter of the second class.

C. M. BARNETT, Editor & Proprietor
ALLISON BARNETT, Associate Editor

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The Hartford Republican.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers desiring the paper sent to a new address must give the old address in making the request.

Business Letters and Notices 10c per line and 5c per line for each additional line.

Obituaries, Resolutions and Card of Thanks 5c per line money in advance.

Church Notices for services free, but other church advertisements 5c per line.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention.

TELEPHONES.
Cumberland 123
Farmers' Mutual 25

FRIDAY, APRIL 10.

Villa is now a real general and not a bandit.

Looks like President Wilson does not take himself as seriously as other people take him.

Who wrote the Baltimore platform, anyway? There is where all this canal tolls trouble started.

A speaker of the House does not often speak, but when he does he usually has something to say.

Times do change. Senator Tillman used to keep other people in hot water and now he spends most of his time drinking it.

Actual creations by the dress makers have become so startling that no rumors as to future styles can create much alarm.

King George should get President Wilson to tell him how to boss things, and particularly how to keep a hand on Parliament.

Gov. McCreary has at last fired his mortar gun in the senatorial contest. Instead of lording with grape and canister he seems to have used epigrams.

Every indication points to an early getting together of the elements which prior to 1912 composed the powerful Republican party. Some concessions may have to be made, but they are of minor consequence compared to the reestablishment of a Protective Tariff and good times once more.

How now, Senator Ollie James told the New Jersey voters that if they failed to elect O'Byrne to Congress at the special election Tuesday it would be a rebuke to the President and his administration. O'Byrne was defeated by more than 5,000 votes, with a Progressive candidate also in the field.

Of the 217,000 women who were registered voters in Chicago only about 75,000 cared enough about it to vote last Tuesday. Probably not more than half this number would care to vote again. The notorious Connelley was re-elected Alderman in his district over his lady opponent by a 4 to 1 vote. A majority of the women in his district who went to the polls evidently casting their votes for him. This is a hard blow to the argument that the enfranchisement of women will help put good men in office and purify politics.

Champ Clark made a great speech on the tariff exemption question. Here is a quotation which at least sounds more patriotic than anything given out by President Wilson on the subject:

In speaking of the ownership and the purpose of the canal, the speaker reminded the House that it was the transcontinental railroads which fought the building of it for many years, and it was those railroads that would be the chief beneficiaries of the proposed repeal. He ridiculed the idea that this country should now be asked to grant to Great Britain "concessions grounded in injustice and humiliating in character," and which had been abandoned by England until Senator Root made a speech upholding those conditions in the Senate, all said they wanted no war, but rather than surrender the right to complete sovereignty over the American domain "we will cheerfully and courageously face a world in arms." He compared the request of the president for repeal to the peace of God which "passeth all understanding."

Quoting the president that exemption is "a mistaken economic policy," the speaker asked why it was not equally mistaken in 1912, when all Democrats, led by the president himself, endorsed the exemption plank in the party platform. As for the exemption being contrary to the treaty with England, he averred that the president was mistaken. He argued that the repeal "means the practical abandonment of the Monroe doctrine, which we forced into the code

of the international law and which the American people will maintain at all hazards."

In conclusion, he called upon "the God of our fathers" to lead members to vote against "this stupendous folly, this unspeakable humiliation of the American Republic."

THE RESULT TO DATE.

Under the above head we find the following article in the Owensboro Messenger of March 29, published with cut comment:

"At a low estimate the tariff is costing our textile labor \$1,000,000 a year and in reduced and passed dividends it is costing mill share owners another \$1,000,000 at least, and the correct figures for labor and shareholders is probably nearer \$15,000,000 yearly than \$8,000,000.

What is the gain for this serious loss? We have yet to find a case where either cottons or woollens, grade for grade, are a fraction of a cent a yard lower than before the new tariff went into effect, so far as the consumer is concerned. Yet the mills have made slashing reductions in price of their products, and labor and shareholders are paying the bills in reduced wages and dividends. The party in power responsible for the disturbed conditions in textile manufacturing has failed to show a particle of benefit as a result of the tariff, but the bad effects are plain in all mill centers. The manufacturers are meeting the situation to the best of their ability, but the fact remains that foreign fabrics are coming over in increasing quantities, for a third of America's normal consumption to be shipped in from foreign countries.—Fibre and Fabric.

Democrats have been quick to charge the protective tariff press and advocates with being calamity howlers whenever they have called attention to the bad effects of the new tariff act. Now, here is the Owensboro Messenger which certainly means to be loyal to Democracy, publishing the most pessimistic article we have yet seen and with evident endorsement, as it does not question it in that or any subsequent issue. Evidently Woodson is seeing things from a new view point and we may soon be able to welcome him into the ranks of the Protective Tariff advocates.

Couldn't Resist.

Several years ago there lived in Warren county, five miles from Bowling Green, Isaac Boardman and his good wife, Mandy, known to the country folk as "Uncle" Isaac and "Aunt" Mandy and regarded by all as living examples of purity. Every Saturday afternoon "Uncle" Isaac would go to the old gray horse and journey to Bowling Green to purchase merchandise for the following week. His one fault when away from his countryside associates was to indulge in several drinks with his town cronies, and every Saturday night about 12 o'clock it was necessary for his good wife to meet the vehicle at the gate, wake him up and assist him into the house, and then unhitch and turn the old gray horse loose in the pasture.

Growing tired of conditions as they had existed for a number of years, "Aunt" Mandy urged him to mend his Saturday ways, and with a promise to reform "Uncle" Isaac, before starting to town made the following appeal: "Good Lord, please help me to do right." Before rising to his feet "Uncle" Isaac imagined he could hear the clink of the glasses, the smell of mint and the tinkling of ice, and he modified his appeal in the following words: "Good Lord, please help me to do about right." Even this did not seem to satisfy the old man, and he thought of spending half a day and part of the night in town without the usual quantity of beverage that cheers was foreign to his nature. Looking over his left shoulder to make sure that his good wife was not in hearing distance, he further modified his appeal as follows: "Good Lord, it is not my purpose to make an unusual demand, so please make me as 'nigh' right as the times and circumstances will permit."—Judge W. M. Smith.

The Real Irony of Fate.

At the Authors' Club in New York one evening a number of members were swapping stories, when one told a tale, during the course of which he more than once used the term "the irony of fate."

"That expression," remarked one of his listeners, "may well have fitted the emergency of your story, but I have a better one. Once, in San Francisco, when I was nearly blown out, I received a money order from home in the sum of forty dollars, and the only man who could identify me was one to whom I owed thirty-eight.—Lippincott's."

Secretary Redfield is sure that the Tariff has increased the nation's food supply, and there are others who are just as sure that it has decreased the ability of Americans to buy as much of it as they need.—Public Ledger, Philadelphia.

I. P. BARNARD QUILTS TOBACCO COMPANY

Resigns as President After Fourteen Years Service
As Head.

Tuesday's Louisville Herald says:

Capt. I. P. Barnard, for the past twenty years or more one of the largest operators in coal and tobacco in the State of Kentucky, is to retire as president of the Louisville Tobacco Warehouse Company, a corporation controlling twenty big warehouses in Louisville and the State, thru which it handles an average of \$15,000,000 in tobacco a year.

Capt. Barnard has amassed a fortune in the tobacco and coal business, and, being 68 years old, has concluded to devote his remaining years to his private interests. He is largely interested in real estate in Louisville and the State, besides holding valuable coal mining properties in Western Kentucky. His resignation will become effective some time in November of this year.

The High Cost of Living.

The farmer should be the most fortunate of all the many classes of people in the matter of providing a living at low cost, but recent figures show that the farmer's cost of living is increasing in the same proportion as that of city people.

One of the chief reasons of this is that the farmer is buying much of his merchandise in the city, instead of from the local merchant nearest him.

More than half the people of the United States live on farms and in towns of less than 2,500 population, yet only one-fifth of the total retail business of the country is done in these small communities. Thirty per cent of the trade of these people goes to the larger towns and cities, where prices are 10 to 25 per cent higher for the same merchandise the country merchant sells.

We recognize the right of every person to buy where he can get the best merchandise and the best service for his money, but the value of the country store to the rural community is greater today than it ever was, because it carries better stocks and gives better service; therefore, the stability and integrity of the country merchant should be maintained.

We urge our readers to compare prices of city merchants with those of their country store. Give your country merchant a chance to supply your needs. Then if you find you can buy the same goods for less money by going or sending away from home for them, your own judgment will tell you that is the thing to do.

It is the duty of every farmer to prevent this exodus of trade to the cities if such a thing is possible. Keep a record of your purchases in the city store and the total cost, including the delivery to your home.

Compare the prices and the quality of your purchases with the same merchandise carried by your local merchant. Then you will know who is giving you the most for your money.

Rules of Longevity.

At the age of 111 a veteran of Pensacola, Fla., closed his eyes and went to his much-desired rest.

Prior to his death several friends, more curious than others, begged the old man for his secret of longevity.

"There are no secrets about it," replied the patriarch, "there are only rules of regularity."

In other words, one day was like the other with the old man. He was temperate in his habits and temperate in his way of living. Yet other causes of old age can be pointed out, cases where men have grown old in years and older in the sins of the world.

One will tell you that it was because he drank each day a certain amount of whiskey that he survived the vicissitudes of years. Others will tell you that it is because they have lived temperate lives. Gladstone maintained that he owed his strength in old age to outdoor exercise. Yet there are other authorities, equally qualified to judge, who maintain that they have lived into the eighties because they exercised but little and did not expose themselves to the sun and rain of the outside world, living quietly in their libraries and offices.

Sarah Bernhardt is nearing 70, she is still before the public and still adding to her bank account. By no stretch of imagination can it be said that she has led a temperate life. On the other hand, at the convent which she left, the mother superior told her that she was a child of sin and was destined for the devil. She evidently believed this, for her life has been a most tempestuous one.

Still there are people who, living according to the best rules for good health, who were temperate in their habits and temperate in all things, who did not drink, did not abuse

their stomachs, who died young.

There can be found from time to time in city prisons veterans in vice. An instance of this was recently reported in an eastern city. Aged 82, a man was arrested for drunkenness and protested that he had not been sober for 50 years. Inasmuch as the docks for many years past had been well decorated with his name, there is reason to believe that he exaggerated a little.

There are no rules for longevity. What may be the best rule for some would not do for others. A nervous person would find monotony the worst thing possible. Change and activity would be his elixir of life. Longevity is, after all, largely a matter of individual peculiarities.

AMBROSVILLE.

The farmers of this community are about through delivering their tobacco.

The consolidated tobacco growers held a meeting at this place Saturday night.

Mrs. Sojera Bartlett of Sundayville visited Mr. Hardin Ashley Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Reatus Westerfield and Mr. Marvin Parks of Beda were in this vicinity horse trading this week.

Mrs. Flossie Speaks is visiting relatives at Westerfield this week.

Rev. J. B. Rayborn who has been attending school at Ralph, returned home Saturday.

Mrs. Cora Ambrose left this morning for Louisville to spend a few days with friends and relatives.

Mr. J. H. Ambrose made a business trip to Hartford Monday.

Prayer meeting at Mt. Moriah church is progressing nicely.

Radium and Wheat.

"If you happen to have any radium about the farm it may be well to remember that a British scientist, Mr. J. Thome Baker, has found that it may be used to increase the yield of crops. Anyhow, he has found that when a little over a grain of radium is put in a ton of soil, wheat sown in it will sprout a week sooner, and be six inches high when the check plot is only four inches high. Pretty soon the roll-top desk farmers will be telling us that radium is a fertilizer; but of course it is only a stimulant which enable the crop to take more out of the ground without putting anything in. In view of the fact that there are only twelve grams of radium in existence—commercially speaking—the matter isn't very important to the farmer. And yet it must be remembered that there are considerable amounts of mineral matter which carry very small quantities of radium, and one of these days agents may be about the country trying to sell it to us for our crops." (Farm and Fireside.)

L. C. Acton

Has located at Hartford in the Progressive Tanning Parlor Business.

If you want your clothes to fit perfectly neat and wear well, call on him at Likens & Acton's store and see the Spring Samples and Patterns.

Let me take your measure to-day. Goods shipped to you at any point you desire.

Suits \$14.00 and Up.

L. C. ACTON
Hartford, Ky.

MAGAZINES

—OF—

ALL KINDS

Ordered by

ILERS & BARNETT

Agents

ILERS' GROCERY or
REPUBLICAN OFFICE

Mail Orders Given Prompt
Attention.

J. C. ILER

ALLISON BARNETT

MEN'S SUITS FOR SPRING ARE ALL IN.

The line is complete in every detail. The newest Fabrics and Models are very pleasing to the eye and every Suit a satisfaction-giver.

We show a wide range of prices from \$7.50 to \$18.00, in Barnes Special Suits; \$20.00 to \$30.00 in Hart Schaffner & Marx.

Our line of Boys' two-piece Knickerbocker Suits, in Norfolk and regular Double-Breasted Sack is the noblest in the country. Style, fit and workmanship are all that you could ask, and you and your boys will be pleased with our Suits. Priced from \$2.00 to \$10.00.

We can furnish complete outfits for Men and Boys.

E. P. Barnes & Bro.
BEAVER DAM, KY.



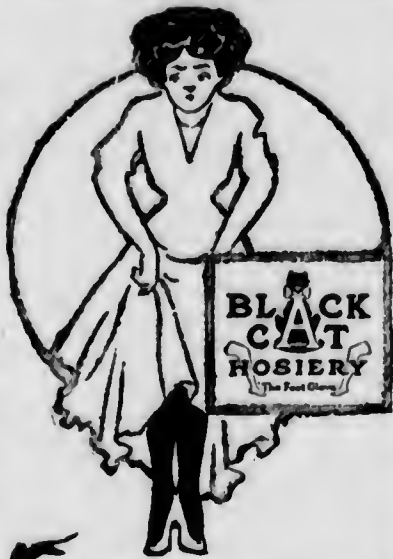
WHEN YOU FIRST LOOK AT OUR NEW SUITS AND WRAPS YOU WILL SAY: "HERE'S WHERE I'M GOING TO BUY MINE." OUR STYLES ARE AUTHENTIC; OUR FABRICS ARE HIGH IN QUALITY AND PROPER IN SHADE; THE MAKE IS FAULTLESS; AND OUR PRICES LOW FOR THE EXCELLENT QUALITY.

CARSON & CO.
INCORPORATED.
Hartford, Kentucky.

Our Easter Offerings

For Ladies

Holeproof Silk Gloves	50c
16-button Silk Gloves	\$1.25
Kid Gloves—all shades	\$1.00
Fancy Plaiting	25c
Fancy Neckwear	50c
American Lady Corset	\$1.00
Tango Pins	25c
Fancy Silk	75c and \$1.00
Fancy Collars	50c
Messaline Skirts	\$2.50
Crepe Petticoats	\$1.25
Wash Silks	\$1.00
Wash Crepes	25c
Wool Crepe	50c
New Purses	50c



IT'S worthy of your investigation. We claim your hosiery purchases are an important item of expense. You can't afford to buy wrong—neither can we—so let's consider

For Men

New Ties	50c
LATEST Shoes	\$2.50 and \$4.00
Spring Hats	50c Up
Latest in Shirts	\$1.00
Spring Suits	\$10.00 and Up
Newest Handkerchiefs	10c
Summer Underwear	25c Up
New Belts	25c
Tie Clasps	25c
Cuff Buttons	50c
Arrow Collars	15c
Extra Suspender	25c
Kid Gloves	\$1.00
Hose Supporters	25c
Suit Cases	\$1.00

"Black Cat" Hosiery

29 years reputation for merit—made by experts who know how and where—at heel and toe—for wear and at ankles for style.

In every shade and size—at prices which never sacrifice quality.

Come—see for yourself—let "Black Cat" prove it's worth—at our hosiery counter you find courtesy and good hosiery.

FAIR & CO.
THE FAIR DEALERS

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

BANK OF HARTFORD

At the Close of Business
March 21, 1914.

RESOURCES

Bills Discounted	\$187,284.37
Stocks and U. S. Bonds	11,410.00
Checks for Remittance	549.96
Banking House and Lot	3,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures	1,000.00
Cash on Hand and due from other Banks	55,560.33
Current Expenses	1,292.94
Total	\$260,100.60

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	\$40,000.00
Surplus	17,300.00
Dividend No 52, unpaid	336.00
Deposits	198,779.09
Undivided Profits	1,586.85
Due State Banks	2,080.66
Total	\$260,100.60

Depository for United States Postal Savings Fund.

Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, APRIL 10.

M. H. & E. Railroad Time Table at Hartford, Ky.

L. & N. time card effective Monday Aug. 21st.
No. 112 North Bound due 7:19 a. m. daily except Sunday.
No. 114 North Bound due 2:20 p. m. daily except Sunday.
No. 115 South Bound due 8:45 a. m. daily except Sunday.
No. 113 South Bound due 1:16 p. m. daily except Sunday.
H. E. MISCHKE, Agt.

Loose Garden Seed at Her & Black's.
A Complete line of Base Ball Caps.

Mr. T. J. Smith left Tuesday for an extended visit to relatives in Oklahoma.

FOR SALE—One span of good mules. Apply to Hiram Miller, Beaver Dam, Ky. 3812.

Mr. and Mrs. Ned Turley are the proud parents of a fine boy, born Sunday night.

Misses Harriet and Gorn Flier spent Saturday and Sunday with their parents near Cronwell.

Miss Winnie Shimmerman arrived Wednesday from Nashville to spend Easter with her parents.

EGGS—Her & Black will pay 14c per dozen cash or 15c per dozen in trade Friday and Saturday.

Miss Lucile Taylor, of Beaver Dam, was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Pen Taylor, from Friday until Monday.

Hon. Albert Leach, Beaver Dam, and Mr. B. Leach, Bald Knob neighborhood, called to see us while here yesterday.

You can get four splendid magazines one year for 25 cents extra by renewing your subscription to The Republican.

If you will subscribe to The Republican for one year we will send you four monthly magazines for only 25 cents extra.

The biggest bargain we have ever offered our subscribers is The Republican and four magazines, all one year, for only \$1.25.

Black & Kirkhead have just received a carload of Blenders, Mowers, Rakes, Corn Drills, Disc Harrows, Cultivators and Sisk Twine. 3914

We carry a fine line of kodaks and supplies. (The Eastman.)

J. H. TAPPAN, Jeweler and Optician. 3912

If your subscription to The Republican is due, better pay up now and get four big magazines, all one year, for only 25 cents extra.

The ladies of the Christian Church will have a jewelry and cutlery sale next Saturday at the Carson building, next door to the Bank of Hartford.

Rev. and Mrs. H. B. Gwinn and Mr. Ben Taylor attended the district Sunday School Convention of the Christian Church at Greenville this week.

Mr. H. T. Leach, a student of the West Kentucky Normal School, at Bowling Green, returned to his school yesterday after spending a few days at home.

The eighteenth district Sunday School Convention of the Christian Church, which met at Greenville this week voted to meet with the Hartford Christian Church next year.

Eyes tested and glasses fitted at a great saving over the traveling faker.

J. B. TAPPAN, Jeweler and Optician. 3912

FOR SALE—One five year old male, Will consider young cattle or any young stock in trade. See T. A. CRAIN, Hartford, Ky., R. 3.

We've got the lid off on Penny Pictures this month. They are now 24 for 25c—5c for each extra face. After May 24 we quit making them. Better have 'em made now. Schroeter—below the bridge. 3911

Miss Lella Glenn and Miss Marie Brewster, of Mineral Springs, Texas, students of Ward-Behmont College at Nashville, arrived Wednesday for a short visit with Miss Glenn's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Glenn.

Rev. J. Frank Baker, of Dawson Springs, preached two able sermons at the court house Sunday morning and evening. Rev. Baker is very popular with Hartford people having served as assistant pastor here some years ago when beginning his career as a minister. He was favored with large audiences at both meetings.

By special arrangement we are enabled to offer the Women's World, Home Life, Green's Fruit Grower and Farm Life, four splendid monthly magazines, together with one year's subscription to The Republican, for \$1.25. This holds good for other renewals, old subscriptions, or to new subscribers. You cannot afford to miss this bargain. 3911, Stillwell, Okla.

This is to certify that the Cheney Concert Company is the equal of any musical attraction that has ever played my house. Have the Dixie Lyceum Course booked, and consider them as strong as any number on the Dixie course.

J. R. SNODGRASS, Mgr. Opera House. Lyceum course College Hall tonight.

Mr. R. T. Collins has been selected by Snowden Brothers to take the place of Mr. M. D. Haynes in charge of their oil interests in Ohio County. Mr. Collins has been doing some work for them since the first of the year and they were so well pleased with his services that they decided to retain him permanently. He is well qualified and will make good in his new position. We are glad that a local man has been given this work.

Among The Diamond Stars.

(By AL.)

Just when we were predicting that Fielder "Pup" Thomas could never come back he jumps into the limelight with the greatest catch of his career. Yes, he recently married Miss Corinne Woodward, and truly it was some catch, being loudly cheered by his "fans." However, our predictions are not altogether wrong as he immediately faded away and hasn't been seen on the streets after dark since. When he fails to touch a base the umpire promptly calls (bawls) him out, and he doesn't dare question this little umpire, either. Here's to you, old scout; peace to your ashes.

Ned Turley, who started the season last year as our first-string catcher, is back with us again and not alone. Nay, Ned is now a father. Father of the finest little mascot in the world, he says.

Bon jour, little Turley. What do you play? Ned says vocal chords.

Harvey Plummer, who played on the Taylor Mines and Hartford teams last year was in town the other day. He spent the winter in Herrin, Ill., but says he would like to play with us this season. He certainly wouldn't look bad in a local uniform.

No Isabelle, Rick hasn't accepted a job as track walker, neither has he bought the L. & N. He is simply a believer in Major Ozono's fresh air doctrine and takes those walks for his health. The lady? Oh yes; she's just a friend of his.

Rowan Cox was in our little city Monday and we enjoyed quite a chat with him. Another man who would look mighty good in a local uniform.

We also had the pleasure of shaking the fist of First Baseman Porter, of the Herrin team.

The following is dedicated to our beloved manager, J. C. Casebler, occasionally known as "Heg".

Nor fears he man, nor beast, nor bird. In fact he'd kinder smile; But let a tiny girl come 'long And gee, he'd run a mile.

Guaranteed under the food and drugs act this April 9, 1914.—Me.

NOTICE, TEACHERS!

The Board of Education for Hartford white graded and high school will elect teachers for the year 1914-15, on April 25th. Those desiring to apply for positions to teach in the different grades must have their applications, together with recommendations, in the hands of the Secretary of the Board on or before the 20th day of this month. 3912 R. T. COLLINS, Sec.

Cheney Concert Co. Coming.

Owing to a misconnection in trains, the Stratfords, which were to have been the last of the present College Lyceum Course, failed to appear at Hartford College on March 25, but in their stead the management has secured a company of entertainers which they are satisfied will in every way "fill the bill." The Cheney Concert Company, under the exclusive management of the Continental Lyceum Bureau of Louisville, Ky., will appear at Hartford College tonight.

The Cheney Concert company is composed of five sisters and brothers—Misses Louise, Pauline and Maud, and Messrs. Owen and Marc; Cheney, musicians, and Miss Helen Hamner, reader and soprano.

The members of this company are true artists, possessing unusual talent and ability. They have made their profession a life study, and have had opportunities as afforded by America's as well as Holland's greatest schools and music masters.

Reserved seats on sale by the Ohio County Drug Co.

For Sale.

Good farm in Ohio county, near Barnetts Creek church, containing 120 acres, all in cultivation except 5 acres. Good 4-room dwelling, barn and all out-buildings in good repair. Well watered and in the oil belt. For terms and particulars apply at this office. BARNETT & SON, Agents.

Basket Ball at Beaver Dam.

Beaver Dam and the crack Henderson basket ball team will meet for a great struggle at Beaver Dam tonight, for the State championship. Game called promptly at 7:30 as the Henderson boys must leave on the 8:55 train.

Death of Henry Woodburn.

Mr. Henry Woodburn died at his home in Rockport last Wednesday of pneumonia. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. Hiram Brown at



For the Spring days are Ford days. The Ford is the car to boost your business and broaden your pleasure. Start the new season right—buy an economical Ford.

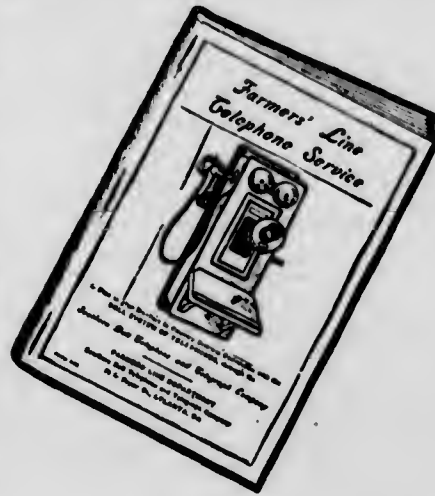
Cars in stock at Beaver Dam and Central City.

5 Passenger Car \$550.00 and freight
2 Passenger Car \$500.00 and freight

BARNES AUTOMOBILE CO

(INCORPORATED)

CENTRAL CITY, KY.



A Postal Brings This Book

It is free—it tells how you can have local and long distance telephone service in your home at very small cost.

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FARMERS' LINE DEPARTMENT

Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company

INCORPORATED.

119 SOUTH PRYOR STREET, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

er which the interment took place at the Rockport cemetery. Mr. Woodburn was one of the most prominent citizens of the county and had been in the livery stable business at Rockport for several years. He leaves a wife, three sons and two daughters.

Word of Praise for K. O. T. M.

For fraternity and beneficence the K. O. T. M.'s can always be depended upon. For prompt payment of their death claim benefits they are in the lead. Within two weeks from the time I filed my claim a check for the full amount was presented me by the local tent.

Please accept my most grateful thanks for your promptness in this matter and all your kindness shown me during the last year.

Very truly,
MRS. Z. WAYNE GRIFFIN.

A Good Stock Food.



that is relished by horses, cattle, hogs and sheep is my common corn. It is especially rich in those elements which go to make flesh and produce heat. I can always furnish a good quality of feed corn.

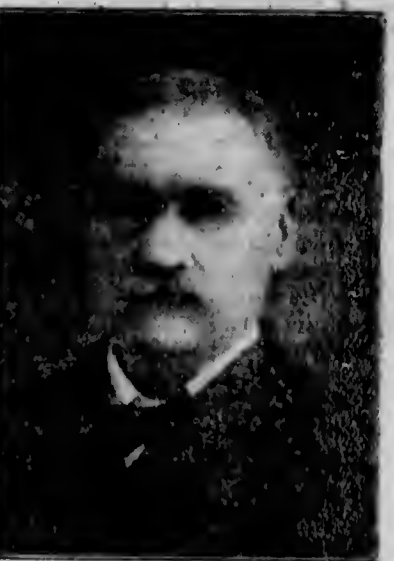
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Should you want to buy or sell corn I can serve you well. See me.

W. E. ELLIS

The Produce Merchant

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OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
Consultation and examination free.
All kinds of diseases treated. Office 2nd floor, Casebler building.
BEAVER DAM, KY.

Miss Poppie Nall

Is Again on Hand With a New Stock of

MILLINERY

—AND—

TRIMMINGS

At the Fred Woerner old stand, Center street, Hartford, next door to Ohio County Drug Co. Will furnish and trim your hat in the latest style at the most reasonable rates. Everything new and up-to-date. Let us show you.

Ask the Boy Who Won
how he raised the Blue Ribbon ear.
In Boys' Clubs all over the country the prizes are going to the
boy who uses the right fertilizer. That means enough

POTASH



to make a solid, well filled, and perfectly shaped ear.
Use 200 to 500 pounds Kainit per acre to balance either
green or stable manure and be sure that the fertilizer you
use contains 8 to 10 per cent Potash.

Ask your dealer to carry goods of that grade. If he
doesn't we will sell you any amount of Potash, from one
200 lb. bag up, and you can add it yourself.

Don't forget this, for Potash Pays
GERMAN KALI WORKS, Inc.

42 Broadway, New York
Chicago, McCook, Rock, New Orleans, Whitney
Central Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Empire Bldg.,
San Francisco, 25 California St.
Savannah, Bank of Trust
Bldg.

The Earths Unrest.

Another devastating earthquake has wrought ruin in Japan. The unfortunate land of the mikado seems to be under the ban of Nature's displeasure. Less than a year ago the first volcanic eruption brought with it great loss of life and the destruction of many towns. Scarcely had the details of this terrible event circled the globe when there followed the news of another volcanic disaster even more fatal to the interests of the island people.

Since then other eruptions among the islands have left a black record of ruin.

Last week the north of Japan was visited by an earthquake which left in ruins many towns, which left the farm lands unfarmable and left the peasants in a helpless and homeless condition.

The volcano and the earthquake are not usually connected in the direct relation of cause and effect, but there is good reason to believe that they have a common origin. At all events, volcanic eruptions and earthquakes very often go together, even through their respective manifestations many occur very far apart in space.

The earth seems dissatisfied in the Orient. A tidal wave two weeks ago swept Russian seas and a death roll of over 2,000 was left behind. In Manchuria similar disturbances have caused a dreadful loss of life and an almost endless destruction of property.

The earth is seldom at rest. Since the earthquake at San Francisco this country has been practically free from such disturbances. An occasional shock is felt, but no damage accompanies it and we are free from other volcanic disturbances. Where the crust of the earth is, as one may say, unstable there are likely to be volcanoes. It is curious to note the linear line dotted out by the volcanoes which line the basin of the Pacific. The huge expanse is girdled by a great belt of these vent holes, and this belt coincides, for the most part, with a band of seismic disturbance which more or less, intermittently comes into play.

There are now reported 54 active volcanoes in this death belt and the future will tell its own story.

No part of the world is immune from disaster. It may come in varying forms. It may happen on the sea, as in the case of the Titanic; it may be caused by floods or tidal waves. No man can say what cruel form Nature may adopt to express her wrath.

Japan is suffering to-day, but no one can say which country will next feel the weight of adversity.

Strengthens Weak and Tired Women.

"I was under a great strain nursing a relative through three months' sickness," writes Mrs. J. C. Van De Sande, of Kirkland, Ill., and "Electric Bitters kept me from breaking down. I will never be without it." Do you feel tired and worn out? No appetite and food won't digest? It isn't the spring weather. You need Electric Bitters. Start a month's treatment to-day; nothing better for stomach, liver and kidneys. The great spring tonic. Relief or money back. 50c and \$1.00, at your druggist.

Tainted Money.

There are people in this world who shrug their shoulders and comment in tones of scorn about tainted money. Because one of their fellow workers in the world's vineyard has been more fortunate, has accumulated wealth, has won the title of financial king, is no reason why he should be condemned. He may be envied, for it is the ruling characteristic of the unfortunate to be envious of those who have succeeded.

This question of tainted money should be sensibly understood and appreciated. It is an improper title given the earnings of deserving men. Radical means may have at times been employed, and some may have their own opinion of the business methods used, but when we consider the vast good being accomplished by

the two great men who control this money, or a large part of it, we should be more lenient in our views.

Last week a modest announcement was made by the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research that a serum had been discovered for the prevention and cure of pneumonia.

Here is an institute supported by the millions of a financial king, millions devoted to the steady research of means for preventing and curing disease.

At this institute the best and brightest men of science devote the days and nights to study, just as the study of cancer and tuberculosis is being pushed.

Here is another instance of how science is slowly but surely succeeding in its fight with disease.

There was a time when smallpox and yellow fever, when malaria and typhoid were dreaded contagions. Today they can be successfully controlled.

The antipneumococcus serum is no experiment. It is an assured and tested fact. At the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research, when a discovery is made it is never announced to the world until it has been thoroughly tested. It is said that the serum was discovered almost a year ago, but it has been continually tested, so that there could be no possible doubt as to its efficiency before public announcement was made.

Here is another instance where a rich man's millions, his "tainted money," has resulted in a discovery which will no doubt save thousands of lives each year. One by one the dreaded diseases of man are being conquered. The crusade could never continue but for the endowments of men like Rockefeller.

Spring Laxative and Blood Cleanser.

Flush out the accumulated waste and poisons of the winter months; cleanse your stomach, liver and kidneys of all impurities. Take Dr. King's New Life Pills; nothing better for purifying the blood. Mild, non-gripping laxative. Cures constipation; makes you feel fine. Take no other. 25c, at your druggist.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve for All Hurts.

WOMEN FROM 45 to 55 TESTIFY

To the Merit of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound during Change of Life.

Westbrook, Me. — "I was passing through the Change of Life and had pains in my back and side and was so weak I could hardly do my housework. I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it has done me a lot of good. I will recommend your medicine to my friends and give you permission to publish my testimonial." — Mrs. LAWRENCE MARTIN, 12 King St., Westbrook, Maine.

Manston, Wis. — "At the Change of Life I suffered with pains in my back and loins until I could not stand. I also had night-sweats so that the sheets would be wet. I tried other medicine but got no relief. After taking one bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I began to improve and I continued its use for six months. The pains left me, the night-sweats and hot flashes grew less, and in one year I was a different woman. I know I have to thank you for my continued good health ever since." — Mrs. M. J. BROWNELL, Manston, Wis.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled in such cases. If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

THE PASSOVER LAMB WAS TYPICAL

Passover Important to Both Jews and Christians.

Blessings For the Christian Church. Blessings For the Jewish Church. Blessings For All Nations and Kindreds—All These Center in the Passover—Typically It Has Spoken the Divine Plan For Centuries—One Fulfillment Past—A Second Fulfillment Nearly Completed—Then Come Messiah's Kingdom and World's Uplift.



PASTOR RUSSELL

April 5.—Pastor Russell's text to-day was, "Christ our Passover is slain for us; therefore let us keep the feast."—1 Cor.inthians 5:7, 8.

The venerable Pastor began his discourse with the statement that for thirty-five centuries God's holiest people, Jewish and Christian, have celebrated the Passover, but that few have perceived its real import. To understand the Passover, he declared, is to understand the entire Plan of Jehovah in respect to humanity.

St. Paul reminds us, the Pastor continued, that God's first intimations respecting His purposes toward humanity were given to Abraham, to whom the Almighty revealed in part things to come. The essence of the Divine Message was, "I will bless all the families of the earth through thy Seed"—thy posterity. This sure word of Promise was afterward confirmed with an Oath; for the time would be long, and it was necessary that the heirs of salvation should exercise faith.

The First Passover in Egypt. The Pastor then reviewed the institution of the Passover. The children of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob were in bondage in Egypt. God had sent chastisement after chastisement upon the Egyptians, to compel them to let Israel go. God's mercy in lifting one plague after another merely hardened Pharaoh's heart, until the final plague. By this tenth plague all of Egypt's first-born died in one night; while Israel's first-born were passed over. The Passover memorializes this event.

But before the first-born Israelites could be passed over, a Divinely arranged sacrifice was necessary. Each family sacrificed a lamb without blemish, sprinkled its blood upon the doorposts and lintels, roasted the flesh and ate it with bitter herbs and unleavened bread—ready for departure from Egypt for Canaan. As the morning broke, the journey began. Later, the Israelites crossed the Red Sea, the waters of which engulfed the Egyptians.

All this, the Pastor explained, typifies God's promise of deliverance from the power of Satan and the slavery of sin, to God's people. These were under bondage when God sent forth His Son Jesus, to be their untypical Lamb—to die, "the Just for the unjust," and thus to give His flesh for the life of the world. As a result of that redemptive work, the Father has highly exalted Him to the Divine nature.

Then the Pastor pointed out the meaning of the Passover. The blood represents the life, as the Bible tells. The blood of the Passover lamb thus typifies the life which Jesus gave. The sprinkling of the blood upon the doorposts and lintels represents the part experienced by the Household of Faith. All such must trust in Christ's sacrifice for justification before God. Additionally, they must partake of the untypical Lamb—appropriate by faith in the merit of Christ's sacrifice.

The Antitypical Passover. Thus, said the Pastor, has Israel's Passover found its antitype throughout this Age. From the time when Jesus died, as "the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world," there has been a feast spread for those able to appreciate it. There has been a covering with the merit of His sacrifice for those having faith to accept it. All such are counted as members of "the Church of the First-born, written in Heaven." This Church, he declared, will soon be completed and changed to be like their Lord.

The Pastor then explained that this class will, with the Redeemer, constitute the Spiritual Seed of Abraham, through whom God's blessing will come to all mankind. He also showed that the Morning of earth's deliverance is dawning. Soon the First-born, "changed in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye," will be made like unto their glorious Redeemer, and as His associates will begin the great work of the Messianic Kingdom.

Pastor Russell then conclusively demonstrated that according to Scripture there are two Abrahamic seeds—one natural, the other spiritual. Those glorious characters developed under Israel's Law Covenant—enumerated by St. Paul in Hebrews 11—will constitute the nucleus of the earthly phase of Messiah's Kingdom. To His standard, thus set up in the world, will gradually assemble, not only Abraham's natural seed, but all humanity who desire eradicating life.

The Spiritual Seed will be Christ and His glorified Church. These will constitute the spiritual phase of the Kingdom—invisible to men. The gathering of this class will soon be complete; and then the New Dispensation will begin—and the curse will be removed.

HOTEL POWHATAN WASHINGTON D.C.

HOTEL OF AMERICAN IDEALS

In a city where good hotels abound, the Powhatan heads the list.
It is first in the hearts of its countrymen.

The Powhatan is refined, exclusive, and restful. Its excellent location on Pennsylvania Avenue, 15th and 16th Streets, makes it a desirable headquarters for social, business, and tourist parties, conventions, schools and colleges.

The Powhatan attracts the people of culture and education. Its proximity to State, War and Navy Departments, also to many points of historical interest, makes this hotel especially attractive to a discriminating public.

The Powhatan offers rooms with detached bath at \$1.50, \$2.00 and up. Rooms with private bath, \$2.50, \$3.00 and up.

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Repairing and Dyeing neatly done.
Ladies work given special attention.
Hats Cleaned and Repaired.
Work called for and delivered.
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USE LIV-VER-LAX

For Lazy Liver and the Troubles of Constipation.

Feel right all the time. Don't lay off from work for days, by taking calomel when pleasant **Liv-Ver-Lax** keeps you on your feet, while relieving your trouble. Safer, too, and easy to take. Don't take anything else. You can't afford it. Eliminates poisons, cleanses system and relieves constipation. A natural remedy, natural in its actions, sure in its effect and certain in results. It won't be long before **Liv-Ver-Lax** will completely displace calomel in every home. Children can take it freely and with perfect safety. Every bottle guaranteed. 50c and \$1 in bottles. None genuine without the likeness and signature of L. K. Grigsby. For sale by J. H. WILLIAMS, - Hartford, Ky.

Electric Bitters

Succeed when everything else fails. In nervous prostration and female weakness they are the supreme remedy, as thousands have testified.

FOR KIDNEY, LIVER AND STOMACH TROUBLE

It is the best medicine ever sold over a druggist's counter.

SPECIAL TO WOMEN

The most economical, cleansing and germicidal of all antiseptics is

Paxtine

A soluble Antiseptic Powder to be dissolved in water as needed.

As a medicinal antiseptic for douches in treating catarrh, inflammation or ulceration of nose, throat, and that caused by feminine life it has no equal. For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women, which proves its superiority. Women who have been cured say it is "worth its weight in gold." At druggists. 50c. large box, or by mail, The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

Directory Ohio County

Circuit Court—T. F. Birkhead, Judge; Ben H. Rinko, Attorney; W. P. Midkiff, Jailor; E. G. Barrasse, Clerk; E. E. Birkhead, Master Commissioner; R. T. Collins, Trustee Jury Fund; S. O. Keown, Sheriff, Hartford. Deputies—S. A. Hatcher, office deputies—Mrs. S. O. Keown and Gilmore Keown. Court convenes first Monday in February and continues three weeks; third Monday in April, two weeks; third Monday in October, two weeks.

County Court—John H. Wilson, Judge; W. C. Blankenship, Clerk; C. E. Smith, Attorney, Hartford. Court convenes first Monday in each month.

Quarterly Court—Hogins on the first Monday in every month. Court of Claims convenes first Tuesday in January and first Tuesday in October.

Other County Officers—C. S. Mobley, Surveyor, Portsmouth, Ky.; R. P. D. No. 2, Tom Holmes, Assessor, Olaton, Ky.; Oona Shultz, Superintendent, Hartford; Dr. A. B. Riley, Coroner, Hartford; T. H. Benton, Road Engineer, Hartford.

JUSTICES' COURTS.

Ed. Shown, Hartford, Tuesday after 3d Monday in March, Tuesday after 3d Monday in June, Tuesday after 3d Monday in September, Tuesday after 3d Monday in December.

L. A. McDaniel, Rockport, Friday after 3d Monday in March, Friday after 3d Monday in June, Friday after 3d Monday in September, Friday after 3d Monday in December.

S. W. Leach, Cromwell, Wednesday after 3d Monday in March, Wednesday after 3d Monday in June, Wednesday after 3d Monday in September, Wednesday after 3d Monday in December.

R. C. Tichenor, Centertown, Saturday after 3d Monday in March, Saturday after 3d Monday in June, Saturday after 3d Monday in September, Saturday after 3d Monday in December.

Winson Smith, Seelye, Tuesday after 2d Monday in March, Tuesday after 2d Monday in May, Tuesday after 3d Monday in August, Tuesday after 2d Monday in November.

W. S. Dean, Dundee, Wednesday after the second Monday in March, Wednesday after 3d Monday in May, Wednesday after 3d Monday in August, Wednesday after 2d Monday in November.

Ben F. Rice, Fortsville, Tuesday after 2d Monday in March, Thursday after 2d Monday in May, Thursday after 2d Monday in August, Thursday after 2d Monday in November.

Ben W. Taylor, Ralph, Friday after 2d Monday in March, Friday after 2d Monday in May, Friday after 3d Monday in August, Friday after 2d Monday in November.

HARTFORD POLICE COURT.

O. C. Martin, Judge; McDowell A. Fogle, City Attorney; J. P. Stevens, Marshal; Court convenes second Monday in each month.

City Council—J. C. Her, Mayor; R. T. Collins, Clerk; J. E. Egan, Treasurer. Members of Council—J. C. Bennett, Capt. A. D. White, A. E. Pate, J. D. Ralph, A. C. Yeiser, W. H. Gillespie.

School Trustees—J. D. Duke, Chairman; R. T. Collins, Secretary; Dr. J. W. Taylor, and W. E. Ellis.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

M. E. Church, South—Services morning and evening every first and third Sunday in each month. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Rev. B. W. Napier, pastor.

Baptist Church—Services morning and evening every second and fourth Sunday in each month. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Rev. A. S. Pettie, pastor.

Christian Church—Services every third and fourth Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Elder Gwinn, pastor.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Hartford Lodge No. 675, F. and A. M. meets every first Monday night in each month. W. S. Stevens, W. M.; Orono Hunter, Secretary.

Hartford Chapter No. 84 O. E. S. meets every second and fourth Monday evenings. Mrs. J. H. Williams, W. M.; Jas. H. Williams, W. P.; Miss Elizabeth Miller, Secretary.

Knights of Pythias meets every Tuesday evening. Jno. W. Taylor, C. C.; W. H. Hedrick, K. of K. & S.

Hartford Tent No. 99, K. O. T. M. meets every first and third Thursday nights. R. T. Collins, Commander; E. P. Moore, Record Keeper.

Aerie Lodge No. 339 I. O. O. F. meets every second and fourth Friday nights in each month. C. M. Barnett, Noble Grand; W. R. Hedrick, Secretary.

Sunshine Hive No. 42, L. O. T. M. meets every first and third Friday nights in each month. Mrs. Attyo Griffin, Lady Commander; Mrs. H. E. Mische, Lady Record Keeper.

Keystone Chapter No. 110, R. A. M. meets every third Saturday night in each month. John T. Moore High Priest; W. S. Tinsley, Secretary.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY.

State Officers—President, J. H. McConnell, Princeton, Ky.; Vice President, J. H. Burney, Muhlenberg Co.; Secretary & Treas., S. B. Robertson, Calhoun, Ky.; Organizer, T. H. Balm, Hartford, Ky.

Members State Executive Board—Ben Watson, Webster county; J. W. Dunn, Daviess county; Henry Pirtle, Ohio county; E. I. Ray, Hardin county; C. G. Davenport, Warren county.

Ohio County Officers—S. L. Stevens, President; Henry Pirtle, Secretary; S. E. Bennett, Treasurer.

COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Oona Shultz, Chairman, Hartford, Ky.

Members Board—1. O. L. Terry, Hartford, Ky.
2. T. J. Brooks, Fortsville, Ky.
3. Ira Bozarth, Olaton, Ky.
4. H. O. Autry, Balzatown, Ky.
5. E. G. Austin, Prentiss.
6. J. L. Brown, Rockport, Ky.

PROFESSIONAL

Otto C. Martin

Attorney at Law

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Will practice his profession in Ohio and adjoining counties. Commercial and Criminal Practice a Specialty.

Barnes & Smith

Attorneys at Law

HARTFORD, KY.

Messrs. W. H. Barnes and C. E. Smith announce that they have formed a partnership for the general practice of law, except criminal and divorce cases. Mr. Smith being County Attorney is precluded from practicing such cases. Mr. Barnes will individually accept such practice. Offices in Hartford Republican building, Hartford, Ky.

ARTHUR D. KIRK

Attorney at Law

HARTFORD, - KY.

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This office is equipped for handling Commercial Law and Collection items as well as other legal and litigated matters. Practice in all the courts. Prompt and vigorous service. M. L. Heavrin's Office.

T. WADE STRATTON

Attorney at Law

CROMWELL, - KY.

Will practice his profession in this and adjoining counties. Collections, Commercial and Criminal Practice a Specialty. Prompt and vigorous service.

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To do any kind of Veterinary work. Horses, mules and cows need not die for want of attention. Calls answered day or night.

W. H. RILEY

Veterinary Surgeon

Hartford, - Ky.

Collier's

The National Weekly

First Time in Clubs
Until this year Collier's has been sold at \$5.50. Now the price is \$2.50 and we have secured a concession whereby we can offer it at a still further reduction in connection with this publication.

Special Offer to Our Readers.
Recognizing the great demand for Collier's at the low price, we have made arrangements to offer it and our own publication each one year for the price of Collier's alone. This is a limited offer and must be taken advantage of promptly.

What You Get in Collier's
Collier's is the one big, independent, fearless weekly of the whole country. Not only is it the good citizen's hand-book but it is also a magazine for the whole family. Among the things that a year's subscription gives are:

- 1000 Editorial Articles
- 600 News Photos
- 250 Short Stories
- 150 Short Novels
- 100 Illustrated Features
- 2 Complete Novels

Collier's . . . \$2.50 Both for only
Hartford Republican **\$2.50**

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10 AND 15 DANCE MOVES

McCALL'S MAGAZINE

50 YEAR

McCALL PATTERNS
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OLD HICKORY ONCE FINED

In Contempt of Court in
New Orleans.

General's Drastic Action Led To
Fuss With U. S.
Courts.

The battle of New Orleans was over, the city was saved and Andrew Jackson was the hero of the hour. And so they were holding a celebration in his honor, New Orleans, with its mild, almost tropical climate, its air of repose, an ideal place for winter excursions; and January 23, 1815, was bright and beautiful. It was to be a day of public thanksgiving and rejoicing.

In the public square in front of the cathedral a temporary triumphal arch had been erected, with six Corinthian columns festooned in flowers and evergreens. Beneath this arch, on a pedestal, stood two pretty little girls, holding aure wreaths. Near by, two older girls in Greek robes; of whom was Liberty, the other Justice, and beyond, in double file from the arch to the church, were other children in white robes covered with blue gauze and wearing each a silver star upon her forehead. These young women represented the several States and Territories, and each one carried a basket filled with flowers while behind her was a lance thrust into the ground and bearing a shield attesting of arms of the State which she represented. Festoons of evergreens linked the lances.

At the appointed time, amid the roar of artillery and the shouting of the crowd, Jackson entered the place, accompanied by his staff of officers. As he ascended to the raised floor of the arch, the two little girls laid the laurel wreaths upon his forehead, while a beautiful creole girl, Miss Kerr, representing Louisiana, placed him in the name of the State for his great work in the battle. And then he entered the cathedral, where he was welcomed by the apostolic prefect, Abbe du Bourg, and seated near the great altar. The choir and the people chanted the Te Deum laudamus.

Less than a month after this scene of hero worship, Andrew Jackson was involved in a violent altercation with the civil authorities of New Orleans which led to his being fined for contempt of court.

Like a good General, Jackson had not relaxed his vigilance after winning the battle of New Orleans. He continued to keep the city under strict martial law, which irritated the civil authorities. There was a faction in the Louisiana Legislature which hated Jackson so bitterly that when the lawmaking body met and passed a resolution thanking the soldiers and officers of Jackson's army for saving the city, the name of Jackson himself was omitted from the resolution.

The people of New Orleans were furious over this deliberate insult to the General, and their fury was still further aroused when a seditious publication appeared attacking Jackson. The General felt that this last attack was a matter which not only affected him personally, but was likely to cause disaffection among his soldiers, and he promptly caused the arrest of the author, tried him according to martial law and sentenced him to imprisonment.

And then Jackson's tangle with the law began. Judge Dominic A. Hall, a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, issued a writ of habeas corpus directing Jackson to free the author of the pamphlet. That didn't worry Jackson in the least. No mere judge could terrify him, even though he was a member of the highest court in the land. He caused the arrest of Judge Hall and expelled him from the city.

March 12, 1815, however, the proclamation of peace brought martial law to an end, and the civil authorities were back in the saddle in New Orleans. Judge Hall came back to New Orleans and cited Andrew Jackson to come before him and show cause why he should not be fined for contempt of court. The General cheerfully agreed to come.

He came in civilian dress to the old Spanish courthouse, and had almost reached the bar before he was recognized. Then a roar of welcome went up. It was very evident where the sympathies of the spectators lay. There were hisses for the judge, who was evidently frightened. But Jackson motioned him to be silent. Standing upon a bench, old history should be noted. The same bench that presided this day from outrage against the invaders of the country once fined him \$5,000. The sentence

perish in the effort. Proceed with your sentence."

Jackson, however, made no pretense of feeling anything but the deepest contempt for Judge Hall, who forthwith fined him \$1,000. The sentence was greeted with a burst of hisses, howls, threats and catcalls. Jackson immediately wrote out a check for \$1,000, handed it to the marshal and made his way to the door, surrounded by a surging, cheering crowd. They carried him on their shoulders to the streets and drew his carriage by hand to his lodgings, where he made them a speech, urging them to show their appreciation of the blessings of liberty and free government by willing submission to the duly constituted authorities. Meanwhile \$1,000 had been raised by subscription to reimburse Jackson for the fine. The General refused to accept it, however, directing that the money be distributed among the widows and children of the soldiers who fell in the battle of New Orleans.

Almost three decades later (1843) Congress returned to Jackson the amount of the fine, with interest. The total sum was \$2,700.—Kansas City Star.

Notice.

The First National Bank of Hartford, located at Hartford, in the State of Kentucky, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and others, creditors of said association, are hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

ALVIN ROWE, President.
Dated at Hartford, Ky., March 5, 1914. 35TS

Sunday School Union.

The Sunday School union of the Ohio County Baptist association will meet with Narrows Baptist church, Sunday April 21, 1914.

10:00 a. m., Devotional—Eld. Birch Shields.
10:20, Reading of Minutes.
10:25 Report of Schools.
10:40, Organization.
11:00, Doctrinal sermon, Eld. A. B. Gardner.

12:00, Noon.
1:00 p. m., The Perennial Sunday School—Eld. W. C. Taylor.

1:20, Material Equipment—W. M. Fair.

1:40, Special Days and Entertainments—W. C. Loyal.

2:00, Benefit of Old Folks to the Sunday School—E. W. Ford.

2:20, The Value of Teachers' Meetings to Teachers—W. A. Caseler.

2:40, Pastors Duty to Sunday School—Eld. J. A. Collard.

3:00, Duty of Church Members to Sunday School—Eld. Birch Shields.

3:20, How Advertise a Sunday School—S. Burgess.

3:40, General Business.

4:00, Adjournment.

All schools are requested to be represented.

W. M. FAIR,
BIRCH SHIELDS,
Committee.

A Texas Wonder.

The Texas Wonder cures kidney and bladder troubles, dissolves gravel, cures diabetes, weak and lame backs, rheumatism, and all irregularities of the kidneys and bladder in both men and women. Regulates bladder troubles in children. If not sold by your druggist, will send by mail on receipt of \$1.00. One small bottle is two months' treatment, and seldom fails to perfect a cure. Send for testimonials from this and other states. Dr. E. W. Hall, 2926 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo. Sold by druggists. 39TS2

Why Not Make a Clean Job of It?

If President Wilson and his Free-Trade followers are really anxious to convert the \$100,000,000 strictly American enterprise into the largest possible agency for the benefit of foreigners and the encouragement of American ship building and ship owning, why stop at the repeal of tolls exemption? Why not go a step farther and amend the Panama Canal act by granting the free use of the canal to all foreign ships, while imposing full tolls upon American ships? That would not violate the terms of any treaty. It would go far toward alleviating all foreign irritation. The Underwood Tariff law hands over the American market to foreign industrial producers. Why not make a clean job of it and hand over to foreigners our entire coastwise shipping trade? In that event the American flag would be seen no more on the sea. Then there is the lake carrying trade, which is now exclusively for American-owned vessels. Repeat that provision, too. Let no Protectionist interest escape.

Owensboro Optical House.

Hartford, Ky., Nov. 1.—I have used glasses made by R. C. Hardwick's Optical, Owensboro, Ky., to my entire satisfaction. His house and machinery for making lenses are the most complete in the State, and he employs none but experienced workmen. C. M. BARNETT.

Break Your Ground

PREPARE YOUR SOIL

Plant Your Corn

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Years ago OLIVER made quite a reputation on his Famous Chilled Walking Plows. To-day he is providing RIDING PLOWS, HARROWS, PLANTERS and CULTIVATORS, backed up by this reputation and years of successful experience.

We buy these implements in car load lots, eliminating excess freight charges, and can give you more real value and satisfaction for your money in these implements than you can possibly get in any other line.

All we ask is an opportunity to demonstrate them to you in your own field. Write us or call us by 'phone. We are at your service.

E. P. BARNES & BROTHER

Beaver Dam, Kentucky.

The Country Paper.

Among the things that are undervalued and inadequately appreciated, both within its own field and in the country as a whole, is the county paper. Because it deals largely with local affairs, it is often regarded as necessarily old when it gets to the regular reader of the daily, and usually contains some reprints from other publications, the tendency is to place a low valuation on it and its work. It doesn't take long to read it and it doesn't tell many wonderful things.

Ad of this is true, but the county paper has a place filled with nothing else and renders a distinct and invaluable service in the life of the county and of the whole country. County movements and happenings have no other publication to spread the news, and state and national movements would be most seriously handicapped if there were no county papers. In a sense they are local, but in another way they are national in importance.

The county paper interests itself in everybody and everything in its territory. It heralds the births and laments the deaths of the good, bad and indifferent, and often many of these very souls were in debt for a year or two subscriptions to the paper. The churches, the schools, the places and public speaking would find themselves most seriously handicapped for the want of this paper to inform the public concerning them. The public read finds in the county paper a sponsor and often its editor is the only one who takes much interest for years. Finally when the people do awake to the importance of improving the highway, the local paper publishes the speeches on the subject, helps to get the crowds together for the good roads meetings and gives people opportunity to argue out in its columns, as to where the money should be spent.

It tells about the farmers' telephone line just built in a neighborhood, or the creamery organized and now running, or the limestone crusher and grinder, the installation of water-works in some of the homes and about the work of the public schools and the honors being won by some of the young men and women of the college. In short, it records the material and intellectual progress of the county and in that way keeps one district or one neighborhood informed as to what it will have to do to keep on a par with the rest of the county. It is the standard of the publishing of rival reports of big hogs butchered was not

a senseless bit of news, but a useful way of stimulating farmers to better effort. A more up-to-date way of spurring the hog raiser to improve his results is to tell about the good weight of hogs killed at six to nine months of age.

The space devoted to general news and to reprinted matter or so-called plate matter is not a waste, as many who read the county papers think it is. The editors of these papers know that many people who get their paper get no others, and if they are to get the news of the nation and the world it must be from this local publication, and if they get anything that so many read in the magazines and the agricultural papers he must give it to them. He is just trying to make his paper the best paper for the whole people of the county. In doing this he paves the way for the daily, the news weekly and the agricultural papers, and then the magazines and other high priced periodicals. People from reading this little of what is to be found in the publications giving all of their time to their specialty, like farming or good fiction, or the world's news, become interested and later subscribe for some of them.

How much work is involved in getting out a county paper no one can know except one who is acquainted with the publishing business. Its editor must be a many-sided man and must perform well duties that are divided among many men on the larger publications. His elevation is necessarily small and so must the income from advertising be. This makes it necessary for him to run at a light expense. Often this editor must get the matter ready that comes in from the county, write his editorials, a news column and dozens of other things that nobody else can be induced to write, must get the advertisements in shape, and must be awfully careful not to get one letter wrong or there will be a howl and he may not get his pay for running it in the paper. After all of this is done he may have to help set the type and make up the pages, fuss with the press and get greasy while finding out what is the matter with the gasoline engine. New subscriptions must be taken care of, old subscribers must be dubbed and sometimes dropped from the list, receipts must be sent for money on advertising, telephone calls have to be answered and an explanation made for not giving a fuller account of the "party" given by Mrs. Sam-So. An hour is wasted on a caller who really want-

ed nothing but to let the editor know he was in town so his name would appear among the personals. Sometimes in between these many duties the editor must find time to glance over a few dozen papers, journals and magazines coming to his office, and must read books sent to him for review. He is expected to go out and make occasional speeches and be present at important weddings and big funerals. The rest of his spare time is spent in working the garden, looking after his horse and cow, splitting kindling and carrying wood. When he really gets out a good paper the editor of the county paper is one of the wonders of the world. He is among the unhonored heroes. Praise must be for others. His work is local, so there is no one to print nice things about him. If he is to be helped and credited with his great service it must be by those who meet him from time to time and who are his subscribers and readers. Think how big his task before criticizing

too harshly. He could have done better if so many dozen things hadn't had to be done in such short time.—Southern Agriculturist.

Good Magazines should be regular visitors to every home. Her & Barnett are the exclusive agents in Hartford and vicinity and will take great pleasure in handling your order. Write for catalogue and other information.

He Found Him.

In a class of twelve boys, one of them had broken a school rule, but none of them would own up to being the guilty or tell on the one they knew had committed the offense.

"I will thrash every boy in the class until I find the offender!" announced the teacher.

So he began and had whipped eleven of them. When he reached the last boy he said: "Now, if you will tell me who did this I won't thrash you." "All right, sir," was the quick answer, "I did it."—National Monthly.

A CAR LOAD OF JOHN DEERE Farming Implements!

Wheat Drills, single and double row Corn Planters, Disc Harrows, Stag Sulky Plows, Cultivators, Shovels and Discs, Mowers and Hay Rakes. We have all kinds of Walking Plows. We feel that these goods need no further comment, as everybody has known these people for a half century, and also know that they are the starters and leaders in the implement business. The name of a John Deere implement means the best material that can be had on the market for their tools and the best mechanics that can be had to construct same. Also a car of buggies, the best and most up-to-date styles and every buggy is built for service. We have a nice line of harness to select from. If you are in the market for any of the above goods, you will save money to call on us and let us show you and get our 1914 prices which will cause the goods to move.

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BEAVER DAM, KENTUCKY.